

The Standard

No. 10,430

BUENOS AIRES, SATURDAY MAY 29, 1897.

XXXVII YEAR

THEATRES.

TEATRO DE LA OPERA—Empresa A. Ferrari. Temporada de 1897. Gran compañía lírica italiana. Maestro Conductor y Director de Orquesta, Comm. Edoardo Macheroni.
Sábado 29, 12a. función de abono—RIGOLETTO.
Pácosajos y de balcon 4. Entradas, \$7500.
altos 4. 40 0.
de carnela 4. 120 0.
Tortillas de orquesta y balcon con entrada 700.
Linetas de cazuela primera fila. 250.
1801 otras filas. 120.
POLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Empresa C. Olacchi. 3a. gira artística en la América del Sud, del celebre actor Com. Ernesto Novelli.
Sábado 29—IL PADRONE DELLE FERRIERE.
TEATRO SAN MARTIN—Compañía anseñora del cloven inglés Frank Brown. Función variada todas las noches. Domingos y días festivos dos funciones.
Extremo de la gran alegoría patriótica: titulado: Un Suño de Realidades. Tomando parte mas de 200 niños de ambos sexos.
COMEDIA—Gran Compañía Comica Litona. Española dirigida por el primer actor comico Don Vicente Rovo.
Sábado 29—Los Mineros—Los Incasables—Viento en Popa—Hambro a Arte.
TEATRO DE MAYO—Compañía dramática Española. Primer actor y director Don Mariano Gale.
Sábado 29—Falsos Testimonios—El Sr. Feudal.
VICTORIA—Gran Compañía de opera Española.
Viernes 28—La Comedia de los Capitanes.
Sábado 29—La segunda Tiple—Coro de Señoras—Dos Madres—Los Patriotas.
APOLO—Compañía de Genaro Pantaleón.
Sábado 29—El Profumo.
TEATRO OLIMPO—Compañía (italiana de operetas. Director José Benini.
Proximamente debut.
TEATRO DORIA—Compañía dramática italiana de C. Cavallo.
Sábado 29—El Cascanueves de Milan.
COLUMBIA SKATING RINK—Gran Salón de Patinaje.
PARELON ARGENTINO—Gran Exposición artística-científica de Enrique Desort. Entrada 1 peso. La nueva empresa ha dispuesto una clase de vióletas para caballeros y niños de 3 a 11 años y de 2 a 5 p.m., todos los días.
EDEN—Compañía 777—Compañía Francesa de operetas, dramas, comedias, vaudevilles, etc. etc.
Sábado 29—La Cagnotta.
GRAN SALON DE DIVERSIONES PARA FAMILIAS—Florida. 18—Los 4 tiempos inventos de Edson. Kinetofonos—Fonografos—Panorama. La vuelta al mundo en una hora. Entrada 50 ctvs.
PRADO ESPAÑOL (Rococo).—Compañía de bailes populares todas las Domingos y días festivos. Esplendido local. A las 2 de la tarde.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE THING IS TRUE, according to the law of the Medes and Persians which allareth, singularly best.
Only special house in B. Aires.
D. C. ANDERSON.
137—Calle Maipú—137.
1837 28 29

STILL IN TIME
For a Policy
Under reduced
European rates!

in
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY

EDINBURGH.
Established 1825. Funds, £3,146,518.
at the
Uruguay Branch:
Liberality with perfect security combined.
Annual Revenue £1,113,108 stg. Claims
paid £16,500,000 stg.

B. LORENZO HILL,
Manager.
161 CALLE ITUZAINGO,
Montevideo.
1553 28 xp

JUST ARRIVED.
Another lot of Harper's Cheap Novels, 6
for a dollar.
A large assortment of Colgate's Soaps and
Scents, the best and cheapest.
AGENT FOR THE "YOST" TYPE-
WRITER.

LIONEL MORTLOCK,
Florida 61,
English Printer
Stationer
Account-book-maker
Low Prices. Orders given.
All work done on the premises.
1539 28 xp

HUGH NICHOLSON, manufacturer of
artistic rush and willow furniture. First-
class assortment of chairs, lounges, tables
and stands, etc. Any design made to order.
Good workmanship guaranteed. Plush and
fancy English made baskets and bazaar
goods. Snipacha 625.
1553 28 xp

NEW NOVELS, bound in fairly strong
cardboard covers, from \$3 to 0.50 paper
each volume.—Two Marriages, by the author
of John Halifax, Gentleman. The Ogilvies,
by same author. Patty, by Katherine S.
Maquoid. My Friend Jim, by W. E.
Norris. Aunt Rachel, by D. Christie Murray.
Oleumey Franklin, by Annie Keary.
The Princess Casanoviana, by Henry
James. The Madonna of the Future, and
Washington Square, by same author. All
in the wholesale liquidation, upstairs, English
Department of Jacobson's, 49 Florida,
corner Lavalle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MULHALL'S
HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE.
PRICE REDUCED FROM \$5 TO \$3 m/p.
1854 28 29

THERE ARE PLAYERS AND PLAYERS.
Football Players,
Cricket Players,
Card Players,
Lawn Tennis Players,
Racquet Players,
Golf Players,
Skittle Players,
Billiard Players,
But there are no Players like
"P L A Y E R S' N A V Y C U T"
Tobacco and Cigarettes.
The best for your pipe.
Sold at \$4 the tin.
Mild or strong.
Beautifully cool and sweet smoking.
A large fresh consignment has just ar-
rived. Ask for Players' Navy Cut To-
bacco and Cigarettes, and take no other,
or direct to the sole agents and importers—
A. MONTALBÉ & SON,
THE TENERIFE
835—Calle Piedad—835.
1835 28 29

ARNOLDO MOEN'S Bookstore (English
Department), 314 Florida, next door to the
Ladies' Club.—Ladies' Love, by S. R.
Crookets, author of The Sicket Minister.
The Grey Man, The Lila Sanbonnet, etc.
is for sale at above address in a neat edi-
tion, with 16 illustrations, at only \$2 paper,
post paid \$2.20.
1547 28 30

AUD & CO. have now a full assortment
of Biederdown quilts in all sizes and classes,
also good blankets in all sizes, underfoot-
ing of the best English makers, and hosiery
of every description at prices that defy
competition, at the Tienda Inglesa, 160
Fern 164.
1852 28 29

KYNOCHE'S cartridges, best Newcastle
chilled shot, E. C. Amberg, by Schiller's
smokeless powders. The best cartridges
imported. H. W. Roberts and Co., Esme-
ralda 31.
1853 28 29

COOLINER Española se ofrece; tiene
buenas recomendaciones y sabe cocinar
bien.—Calle Peru 200, confitería.
1350 28 30

TO LET two comfortably furnished bed-
rooms, English family—Corrientes 1563.
1851 28 30

ABOUT Coulson Kernahan's "A Literary
Gen" (a study in Vanity and Disposition).
The "Review of Reviews" says: "A Liter-
ary Gen" is as realistic and as carefully
study of dipsonania and its mental and
physical effects as we have ever read." This
book, which is one of the subtlest and
most vital studies in literature, you can get
for one paper dollar at the English Book
Exchange, 333 Florida.
1570 28 30

"QUE estás fumando, che,
Habano puro de Brasil es?"
"Amigo! n tanonso yo,
Fragra to Trichinopoly es."
These splendid Irish Cigars are imported
direct by C. Mackern, 513 Piedad, 1st floor.
They are very good and very cheap.
1561 ais xp

"THE CRITERION"
552—Piedad—552

BREAKFAST TO-DAY

Soups.
Mock Turtle.
Vegetable.
Fish.

Boiled courbine, cream sauces.
Fried posadilla del rey.
Skate and black butter.
Argentine Haddock.
Fresh Herrings.

Entrées.
Irish Stew.
Marrow bones.
Calf's foot, plum sauce.
Steak and kidney pie.
Eggs à la Rossini.
Devilled bones.

Hot joints.
(Served in the saloon).

From 11 to 12:30—
Roast saddle of mutton and red currant
jelly.
Stuffed wild duck.
Roast beef, Yorkshire pudding.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES!
Straight Cut!
There are only Georgianopolis.
Having received a fresh consignment of
the celebrated and unrivalled Egyptian Ci-
garettes we beg to communicate our cus-
tomers the prices for same.
Essencia, Egyptian Cigarettes, at 55 per
100.
Cleopatra, Egyptian Cigarettes, at 75 per
100.
Mena, Egyptian Cigarettes, at 85 per 100.
Zanum, Egyptian Cigarettes, at 89 per
100.
Cheops, Egyptian Cigarettes, at 10 per
100.
Chephren, Egyptian Cigarettes, at 12 per
100.
Imperial, Egyptian Cigarettes, at 15 per
100.
Above mentioned Cigarettes are sold in
packets of 10 and 25 cigarettes and in tins
of 100.
Beware of imitations!
Sole Agents and Importers in this Re-
public—
A. MORALES & SON,
THE TENERIFE
333—Calle Piedad—333
(Central house)
And
724—Cangallo—724
(Only branch)
1894 28 29

GENERAL CLERK—Wanted a general
clerk, with knowledge of Spanish and pre-
ferably experience in a wholesale house.
Apply, with copies (only) of testimonials,
and mentioning salary expected, to "Com-
pany," Casilla 331, B. Aires.
1349 28 31

TO LET, two squares from Constitución
Railway station, two well furnished rooms,
with or without board. Apply Santiago del
Estero 1991.
1344 28 30

TO LET a comfortably furnished room
for single gentleman. Board, bath, and use
of piano—1245 Venezuela.
1322 m28 28

BELGRANO—To let in small quinta-
house well furnished and comfortable front
room, very convenient for both stations—
Echeverría 2790.
1346 28 30

BELGRANO—To let in a nice quinta-
house sala and two bedrooms, well fur-
nished, and good board. Every comfort
and close to station F.O. Rosario, 1240.
1845 28 32

PARA remates en general, comiencen
y consignaciones, dirigirse a Dubertrand,
Cuyo 423. Días de remate en la casa, Mar-
tes y Sábado a las 8 p.m. Se adelanta di-
nero sobre muebles y todas clases de mer-
caderías.
1322 m28 28

WANTED to treat for renting a large
modern house in a central position, suitable
for a good hotel. Contract required. Apply
in writing, Gerente, c/o E. J. Byrne, Piedad
441.
1821 28 31

CABALLITO—To let a large comfortably
furnished front room, with three windows.
Good board given. Suitable for married
couple or single gentleman. Apply 974
Primera Junta.
1823 28 30

WANTED a situation as good plain cook
or housemaid. Apply H. R. C. this office.
1814 28 30

GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class Eng-
lish board at 555 Calle Maipú.
1319 28 30

EMPRESA DE MUDANZAS, carros es-
peciales y personal competente y de pro-
fesion. Servicio para ciudad y campaña.
Calle Artes 889. Union Telefónica 8428.
1317 28 33

WANTED Permanent Way Inspector.
Apply, stating experience (with copies of
testimonials), to P. W. this office.
1318 28 34

A GERMAN, married, with 7 years camp
experience, seeks employment as mayor-
domo. Speaks Spanish and English. Good
references. Apply Z. 44, this office.
1820 28 34

UNA JOVENITA que escribe a máqui-
na se ofrece para una casa Inglesa o ale-
mana—Balcarras 152, 2º patio.
1515 28 30

WANTED a nurse for a child two years
old. Must have references. Tram fare
paid. Calle Cuba 1960, Belgrano.
1516 28 30

WANTED by mother and son situation
in small English family—mother as cook
and boy to wait on table. Apply M. J.,
this office.
1825 28 30

A GOOD COOK requires a situation.
Please address Cook, 85 Caridad.
1825 28 30

COOK (plain) wanted—Charcas 1743.
1824 28 30

THOROUGHLY experienced all-round
clerk and bookkeeper, correspondent in
English, French and German and understand-
ing of first-class firm here, would like
to find another situation. Answers to A. F.,
this office.
1827 28 30

A RESPECTABLE GIRL requires a si-
tuation as housemaid. References if re-
quired. Please apply K. O. this office.
1829 28 30

WANTED two respectable girls as cook
and housemaid. Apply, stating wages ex-
pected, to S. P. P., this office.
1830 28 31

WANTED a situation as good plain cook
and housemaid. Please apply by letter to
A. B., Calle Libertad 1376, Capital.
1831 28 30

HOTEL, Nicolas Jonsten, Cuyo 320-324.
Pension, including beer, \$42.50 per month.
Breakfast and dinner, including wine or
beer, \$1 per meal. Breakfast hour, 9:30 to
2 p.m. Dinner time, 5:30 to 8 p.m.
1834 28 30

CAMP TRAVELLERS can earn easily
\$20 a day extra by applying to the
Secretaría, room 46, Calle Corrientes 203,
from 12 noon to 1 p.m.
1833 28 30

ACTIVE MAN wanted after business
hours. \$20 to \$1000 m/a can be profitably
employed. Apply room 46, Calle Corrientes
203, from 12 noon to 1 p.m.
1833 28 30

FOR DENTIST OR OFFICES—To rent
unfurnished rooms with balcony in a fam-
ily house—Esmeralda 510.
1833 28 30

DIAMOND TEA.

Fragrant,
Delicious flavour,
Economical.

418—CHACABUCCO—418

Besides the usual quality of Diamond
Tea, we have a fine Orange Pekoe which is
sold as Diamond Tea. No. 1—It costs more
than No. 2, but connoisseurs say it is worth
the difference.
1637 28 29

WANTED a smart, clean boy, to make
himself generally useful in an English fa-
mily. Apply 2570 Calle Alvarez.
1835 28 30

WANTED a situation by a respectable
girl as housemaid or housemaid-waitress in
a small family. Please apply
1840 28 30

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING at moder-
ate prices. Style and fit guaranteed—
Miss Lowdon, 2574 Calle Piedad.
1341 28 30

SITUATION wanted by a Scotch girl as
experienced waitress. Apply to Miss Mac-
farlan, The Victoria Tea Room, Cangallo
460.
1342 28 30

WILSON & NEVIN,
THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
Calle Piedad 546,
Call attention to the following goods just
received:—
CEREAL FOODS FOR CHILDREN AND
INVALIDS.

Nicholl's Pearl Hominy,
Quaker Oats,
Robinson's Groats,
Robinson's Barley,
Scott's Oat Flour,
Chapman's Entire Wheat Flour.

MILK FOODS FOR CHILDREN AND
INVALIDS.
Horlick's Malted Milk,
Nestlé's Milk Food,
Mellin's Food and Biscuits,
Hanbury's Mother's Milk Food,
Highland Cream.
1868 28 29

MARGARITA LANZONI, partera espe-
cialista, da consultas de embarazo y parto.
Cuyo 1679.
1379 28 11

WANTED a housemaid for the Grand
Hotel, must speak English and Spanish.
Useless to apply without good recomen-
dations. Apply at Calle Calles 416, from 9
to 11 a.m.
1874 28 30

TO LET a well-furnished front room, sun
all winter, with gas, bath and all conven-
iences, very central, English family. Ap-
ply 455 Cuyo.
1880 28 30

FRESH mail from Europe! Just in! Lat-
est News! Just arrived! Yesterday's
mail brought us weekly newspapers and
illustrated weeklies with dates up to the
9th of May. If you want to read the full
details of the defeat of the Greeks go to the
English Book Exchange, 333 Florida, and
get your papers.
1873 28 30

ENGLISH POLO and military saddles
and bridles, guns by W. W. W. W. W. W.
Scott and Blisset; revolvers by S. and W.
and Colt, rifles, Winchester and Rook bags,
field glasses, typewriter, clocks, lamps,
knives and spoons, English good leather
gaiters, keyless. All A. L. Rix, 333
Cuyo.
1873 28 30

WANTED for 4 good pure-bred Lincoln
Rams, bred in a good way. Apply by
letter (quoting price etc.) to O. D. care of
the E. B. E., 333 Florida.
1874 28 30

WANTED a small billiard-table, Eng-
lish, good make and in good condition.
Address Billiard, this office.
1876 28 30

FURNISHED room to let, has balcony
to street, with bath and attendance and
board if required. Good English table-
board; every comfort; moderate terms;
also have two cheap rooms. Santa Fe 450,
corner S. Martin.
1855 28 30

J. BRADFORD & CO. have just received
an assortment of serge for dress in black
and blue, also in heavy makes for boys' suits
at 3.50 and 3.00 metre, boys' serge sailor
caps, boys' stockings, wool drawers and un-
deryears. Cuyo 570.
1875 28 30

TO LET a well furnished house in the
highest part of Belgrano, with garden and
patios, for a term of 3 months. For par-
ticulars apply to J. Bradford & Co., Cuyo
570.
1876 28 30

J. BRADFORD & Co. Calle Cuyo 570
have received a grand assortment of new
winter hosiery. Cashmere, merino and
lamb's wool socks, underswear and drawers
at very moderate prices; good quality white
shirts from 3.50; collars and cuffs in the
best shapes. Irish linen handkerchiefs plain
hems and hem-stitched.
1877 28 30

WANTED a clerk, must have a fair
knowledge of book-keeping and understand
Spanish and English, good recommendations
indispensable. Apply "Club" W. Davis &
Co. Piedad 576.
1866 28 30

COOKING stove, new, small size, cheap,
also can dispose of a good heating stove
suitable for sale, or dining room, both are
genuine, and bargains. 350 Santa Fe esp.
San Martin.
1856 28 30

Houses and Apartments.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Cuyo 481.

Handsomely furnished apartments to the
street, to let by day or month. Families
arriving from Europe will find every com-
fort, excellent cooking and attendance.
Single rooms for gentlemen. The house
is most centrally situated and has every
convenience, fireplaces, bathroom, etc.
1259 jy 27 xp

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with good
board and attendance, altos house, best
part of the city, convenient for trams and
train. Terms moderate. Apply 1747 Calle
Junin, two squares from Avenida Alvarez.
1406 328 xp

TO LET a nice furnished room with bal-
cony to the street and view of river.
Good bath. Calle 25 de Mayo 674, No. 6.
512 m10 xp

TO LET furnished or unfurnished rooms
in a beautiful large quinta, Avenida D az
Velez 579, Almagro.
837 17 30

GOOD BOARD given in an English fam-
ily at a moderate price; also a nice room for
let facing the street. Apply San Carlos 245.
945 27 29

FOR SALE or to let, the quinta-house
situated in Calle Blanca Encalada, 200
Calle O'Higgins. Apply at same address.
1063 21 29

TO LET, in Calle Colombres 97, Alma-
gro, two splendid rooms, sala and ante-
sala, with two windows to the street,
unfurnished.
1100 22 30

TO LET in Temperley, 8 minutes' walk
from the station, a handsome house, fur-
nished, with a garden, consisting of a
ground floor of large dining room, drawing
room, library and bedroom; on the first
floor, four large bedrooms and bath-room.
Apart from the main building are kitchen
and servants' offices, laundry, stable, etc.
The property occupies one square of
ground with garden, which is in good order.
Agas corrientes throughout the entire
property, tennis court, etc. For further
particulars apply to J. B. Hall, Cuyo 541.
1101 m22 xp

EN BELGRANO se alquila 10. Junio
casita quinta moderna 4 piezas, agua,
corrientes, etc. \$70, y con contrato \$85.
Blanco Encalada 2577 casi esquina Cramer.
Dirijirse Cramer 1735.
1269 m20 31

TO LET a nice quinta-house containing 3
spacious rooms, coach-house, large garden
and every accommodation. Can be seen
from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Calle Alvarez 2545
(antes Medrano 2034), between Santa Fe
and Guemes.
1256 25 32

TO LET a comfortably furnished room
in a private English family, only lodger—
951 Esmeralda.
1214 26 29

TO LET a nice comfortable room, with
board if desired, in the house of a small
family, every convenience—1736
Tacuari.
1215 26 29

TO LET a beautiful, well-furnished front
room, with board, suitable for married
couple or two gentlemen; garden, bathroom,
gas, etc.; only lodger—Avenida Montes de
Oca 377.
1259 26 32

TO LET, with board a pleasant fur-
nished room, with balcony to the street in
an English-speaking family. 20 minutes
from Plaza Mayo; bathroom with shower.
Apply Calle Victoria 2934, one square from
Once.
1166 24 31

TO LET in Quilmes a very fine house
composed of 12 rooms, garden, wind pump,
algibe, coach-house, stable, etc.; all in good
order; situated at the corner of Coronel
Pringles and Garibaldi Streets, and known
as Mr. J. Peuser's property; rent per month
200 dollars. For further details apply at
Calle San Martin 200, B. A.
1181 m24 31

FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board
in comfortable winter residence. Apply
1915 Calle Sucre, esquina 3 de Febrero, to
squares from F.O.C.A. station, Belgrano.
1100 24 31

BELGRANO—House to let on Barrancas.
For particulars apply to Cecilia McKear,
Calle 25 de Mayo 149.
1392 m26 32

AQUILASE un departamento de seis
piezas y comodidades, precio moderado,
Chacabuco 243.
1297 27 29

TO LET for the 1st of June, a furnished
bedroom with balcony to the street; partial
board if desired. English family—1490 Maipú,
2nd floor.
1809 27 29

TO LET sala and ante-sala up-stairs, also
some rooms on ground floor, for bachelor
or family—Maipú 556.
1809 27 29

LOMAS—Rooms to let, with board, close
to station and Athletic grounds—178 Gen-
eral La Madrid.
1310 27 31

ALQUILASE sala y dormitorio a la
caja, muy bien amueblados, Florida 977,
primer piso.
1311 27 30

IRISH CONVENT—Ladies who require
servants will please call at Calle Rio Bamba
463, corner Tucuman.
522 33 xp

WANTED by married couple to take en-
tire charge of a bachelor's home, any part
of the country, good references. Apply
Mrs. Ward, Post Office, Quilmes.
1167 24 29

GIRL wanted to assist in house work
where a cook is kept, and to help look after
a child out of arms. Good wages to an
active, willing person. Apply at 2532 Calle
Amenabar, Belgrano. Tram paid.
1180 24 29

WANTED two respectable women
situations as cook and general servant.
Please apply Calle Europa 2970.
1213 26 26

WANTED a good plain cook—1015 Calle
Primera Junta, Caballito.
1280 26 29

WANTED a female general servant with
knowledge of cooking. Must have refer-
ences. Apply Snipacha 623.
1282 26 30

WANTED general servant who under-
stands plain cooking for small family in
Villa Devoto. Apply Calle 25 de Mayo 277
office 2.
1279 26 29

SITUATIONS.

ENGLISH GOVERNNESS, good musician,
certificated for French, requires an engage-
ment for three or four times weekly of two
or three hours, or lessons. Address
Miss G., c/o Grant & Sylvester, Cangallo
12.
1267 26 30

SITUATION required in a shipping
office or other business by Englishman who
arrived in the country, thoroughly ac-
quainted with chartering and ship's busi-
ness. Excellent references. Address c/o
Arthur Holland & Co., 465 Cangallo.
1255 m28 xp

RESPECTABLE WIDOW seeks situation
as nurse in English or German family.
Experienced with children, and willing to
make herself generally useful. Camp pre-
ferred. Address O. D., 225 Calle Uruguay,
Rosario.
1307 27 22

YOUNG Englishman, with good office
experience, seeks a situation. Quick at
figures. Has good references. M. M.,
Piedad 5263.
1805 27 30

Miscellaneous.

MRS. E. P. GOODHALL, Typewriter
Copyist, Avenida Alvarez 25.
320 jy 7 xp

TYPEWRITER COPYIST and Steno-
grapher—Annie F. Jones, Piedad 441, No. 45.
35 32 xp

E. SALVI, Surgical Instrument maker.
Electrical apparatus maker. Purveyor to
the British Hospital. Any kind of work
done in this branch of business—Cangallo
1063.
672 al5 xd

ESTUFAS para carbon 6 leña, se venden
a precios baratísimos. Go duk y Bro-
taron, Calle Belgrano 1008, esq. Lima.
1118 m22 30

SPLENDID ISLANDS in River Paraná.
Several Islands for sale. Apply Cuyo 328, or
Casilla 509.
104 33 30

SEIZE THE CHANCE—Furniture at cost
price. Dining-room sets from \$125, com-
plete slab; 1 table for 8 persons, and 6 solid
chairs. Bedroom sets from \$150, 10 pieces.
Viennese and American furniture, bronze
beds, iron beds, mattresses, etc. All at
prices beyond comparison. Articles ap-
plication. Baratti Hnos., Cangallo 690.

MOTHERS, ATTENTION!—Tap up all
cracks in windows, shutters and doors with
varnishes, 25 cents per metro. The best
elastic mattresses and wool mattresses are
to be found at Baratti Hnos., Cangallo 690.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The following are the proposed sailings of this Company's steamers:

CLYDE
To sail on June 15th
For Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, St. Vincent, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Is to be followed by:
NILE
Capt. J. D. Spooner
to sail on June 25th
for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

The Company's new steamer
LA PLATA
Will sail from the Madeira Port on or about 15th June for Brazilian Ports, Southampton and Antwerp.
For further particulars apply to
HENRY L. GREEN
Reconquista 412
Agents in Rosario
BARNETT & Co.
773 417 x

"PRINCE" LINE
Regular Lines of Steamers to and from the Brazil, New York, London, Antwerp and the Mediterranean.
SAILINGS OF STEAMERS.

GEORGIAN PRINCE 6th June
For Brazil and New York.

MEXICAN PRINCE 10th June
For London.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES KNOTT
Buenos Aires Reconquista 36; Rosario Bajada 187; Montevideo Cerrito 62.

HOLLAND LINE
Regular Sailings
To Liverpool, London, Dunkirk, Antwerp, etc.

For Liverpool direct
DARWIN Ball May 29th
Loading in Buenos Aires docks

For Liverpool
KELVINGROVE Ryder May 20th
Loading up river and docks

For Liverpool
NANETTE Pearson June 10th
Loading in docks

For Liverpool
DOWGATE Willis June 10th
Loading up river and docks

For Liverpool
ROUMANIA Traylor June 10th
Loading up river and docks

For freight etc. apply to
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.
465-CANGALLO-465
Buenos Aires

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from BUENOS AIRES, RIO JANEIRO and NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL
DRUMELZIER Nicholson May 25
Loading in Dock

DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP
BELLAGE Blacklock May 25
Loading in Bahia Blanca

ANTWERP
ZODIAC Burgess May 30
Loading in Dock

ANTWERP
QUEENSLAND Spratly June 5
Loading in River Paraná

SANTOS AND NEW YORK
MASKELINE Russell June 10
Loading in Dock

LIVERPOOL
NEWTON Kelly June 10
Loading in Dock

Cargo and passengers for New York will connect with the New York steamers from Rio.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates.

For freight etc. apply to
V. S. HODGKIN & Co. Agents.
Calle 25 de Mayo 140.

Cory Brothers & Co. Ltd.
COLLIERY PROPRIETORS
Cardiff, 83 Fenchurch Avenue, London E. C.
Sole shippers of Cory's Mariner's smokeless Steam Coal. Deposits in all the principal ports of the world.

DEPOT IN BUENOS AIRES
Calle Pedro Mendoza 1933
alongside the Riachuelo, also
Depot at Grand Dock LA PLATA.

A large stock of the above celebrated Welsh Steam Coal always on hand for supplying steamers at shortest notice, and with the best possible despatch. Railways, Factories, etc., also supplied.

Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only with Cory Bros. & Co. Ltd. are free of entry and wharf dues.

For further particulars as to prices etc. apply to the Agent in Buenos Aires
H. DE BOISDUVAL
130 Calle 25 de Mayo
493 410 x

LA VELOCE
Italian Line of rapid Mail Steamers, and from the Plate
REGULAR SAILINGS
From Buenos, 8, 22, and 28 of each month.
From B. Aires, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 of each month.
From optional 18 and 22 of each month.
Railway journey from Genoa to London, 29 hours.

Letters on all the towns of Italy.

Through passages issued from B. Aires to London, Paris, Hamburg, Vienna and all the principal towns in Italy and France.

AGENTS—
P. Christophersen—Buenos Aires, Onyo 249.
P. Christophersen—Buenos Aires (La Plata), Calle Gran Dock.
Christophersen Hnos.—Montevideo, Piedras 122.
Christophersen Hnos.—Rosario, San Lorenzo 899.
Christophersen & Co.—V. paraiso Blanco 426.

Logan & Co.
51--MORENO--351

LA VELOCE
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Christophersen Hnos.—Rosario, San Lorenzo 899.
Christophersen & Co.—V. paraiso Blanco 426.

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This Company's steamers are appointed to sail as under—
FROM MONTEVIDEO

For Europe
ORELLANA June 4th
Capt. J. Richards
For Rio, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice, (La Rochelle), and Liverpool.

For the West Coast
GALICIA May 30th
Capt. H. Collins
For Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

The s.s. Orellana does not carry 2nd class passengers.
Passengers are booked through to Paris, Spanish ports, New York, Canada, Australia, Panama, and all West Coast ports.
Free Table Wine is supplied to Passengers in all classes.
In the event of detention at Montevideo, through "force majeure," the Company will defray the Ordinary Hotel expenses of Buenos Aires passengers, during such detention.

Agents:—
WILSON, SONS & CO., LIMITED.
RECONQUISTA 365
Buenos Aires

WILSON, SONS & CO. Ltd.
STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF COAL DEPOTS AT
Buenos Aires, La Plata, Montevideo

Stock of only the VERY BEST descriptions of South American steam coal.
TUG BOATS AT ALL PORTS and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.

Workshops at St. Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, with efficient modern Plant, where repairs of all descriptions are undertaken.

Wilson, Sons and Co., Ltd., are the Sole Proprietors of the above Depots and Branches, and any inquiries as regards prices, etc., should be addressed to the Head Office or
365 Reconquista, B. Aires
25 de Mayo 214, Montevideo.

NELSON LINE.
The following steamers will sail on or about the undermentioned dates

For LIVERPOOL
Highland Lassie
Capt. King
June 5th

Highland Chief
Capt. Greig
June 20th

Highland Mary
Capt. Fraser
July 3rd

For London
Cornwall
Capt. Free
May 24th

Elstree Grange
Capt. Taylor
May 31st

Ovingdean Grange
Capt. Phipps
June 15th

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For freight or passages apply to the Agents.

MOULDER BROTHERS & Co.
337-Cuyo-337
Montevideo: F. L. Humphreys & Co. Rosario: San Lorenzo 238
and at Ensenada, La Plata.

W. SAMSON & Co.
429-CUYO-429
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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR
Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Mediterranean ports.

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STEAM COAL
HOUSE AND NUT COAL FOUNDRY COAL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
On Board & on Shore
ALFREDO BOYD & CO.
300-PIEDAD-300
Telephones: Union 8, Co-op. 419.

GRAND BAZAAR
IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTENSION FUND OF
ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
TO BE HELD AT
THE HALLS OF THE CHURCH
352 CALLE PERU.
On Wednesday and Thursday
June 9th and 10th

There will be a splendid display of new and varied fancy goods, and the Executive Committee trust they may have the patronage of the English-speaking public.

ESTRELLA AMERICA
Compagnie Argentin de Seguros
CONTRA
Incendio, Fluviales y Maritimos
Director General
JOSUE MORENO
100-CALLE FLORIDA-100
Buenos Aires, 80 38 29.

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Life Insurance Society
Capital—\$1,000,000.
This Company issues policies at moderate premiums and under special conditions never offered by any other company.
To everybody who sends the date of his birth and his address explanatory formulas showing the cost of insurance and estimated results will be sent.
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Avenida de Mayo 651
L. MORALES
General Director.

J. R. RAMSAY y Cia
Succesors of
Vicente de Diego T. Ramsay,
Wool, Produce, Cereals and Live Stock
Wholesale and Commission.
576-Calle Piedras-576
BUENOS AIRES.

Paraguayan Rings

PARAGUAYAN LACES
582-CUYO-582
Always wear the genuine
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
Florida Water

Jewellery Shop
Reduction in Prices
Grand Stock of English Jewellery
Jewellery executed in any design.
PEDRO CONTRATTI, Proprietor.
English Spoken

THE PIERCE ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING Co.
Offers for sale full supplies of Artesian Well drilling machinery.
Engines, complete sets of drilling tools for 6 and 4 inch holes, bits of extra quality of steel, a large assortment of fishing tools of all sizes, collar sockets, pump sockets, slip-sockets, spuds, combination-sockets, reamers, horn-sockets, rope-knives and spurs, full set of rig-rods for 3,000 foot walking beam drilling machine, extra heavy steel drive pipe, 3 inch thick, Artesian well pumps of solid brass, etc., etc.

All of the best North American manufacture, imported by the Pierce Company.

THE PIERCE ARTESIAN WELL CO.
CALLE CIUDADELA 108,
MONTEVIDEO.

The Anglo-Argentine Live Stock AND Produce Agency, Limited
Calle PIEDAD 383, Buenos Aires
are now prepared to buy novillos and capones for exportation under the following conditions:
NOVILLOS, of 600 kilos and upwards (according to quality), \$80 to \$90.
CAPONES, of 60 kilos and upwards (according to quality), \$8 to \$10.
Payment made by cash on delivery.
They will also ship LIVE STOCK for account of the Estancieros, advancing 75 per cent on value, commission 5 per cent.
Address Agents:
Kingsland & Cash
PIEDAD 383.
821 215 x

LOTERIA
Nacional del Paraguay
Autorizada por el H. Congreso de la Nacion POR LEY DE 28 DE MAYO DE 1896.
Esta loteria hará sus sorteos publicamente en la capital de aquella Republica, en globos de cristal y bajo la inspeccion e intervencion de delegados especiales del Gobierno, y un escribano que de fe del acto.
Esta loteria es Nacional, y este solo titulo, dado por el H. Congreso del Paraguay, le da el carácter de legitimidad y de honradez, y garantiza de los sorteos, que es lo que necesita el comprador de billetes.
Después de la "Loteria Nacional" de la Republica Argentina, esta es la que más ganancias ofrece al publico, pues da parte de la expuesta, da tambien el 75% en premios.
La empresa de "Agentes de la Capital" reconocida como banco, por su honradez y los pagos de los billetes de sus loterias, se hace responsable de todo premio de la Loteria Nacional del Paraguay que hubiese vendido en la Republica Argentina.
Esta empresa cuenta con un depósito de 200,000 \$ en el Banco de la Plata en Buenos Aires.

LOTERIA
Agentes de la Capital
Esta acreditada loteria, paga al publico el 75% como la Loteria Nacional, y su programa es mucho mejor que las demás que la pagan los premios por el extracto de Montevideo.
Para convencerse, vease el programa.
El día 2 de Mayo se juega una con 10 millones, premio \$200,000.
Los premios se pagan en 1/2 oficina de pagos, Bolívar 115, capital federal.
LA EMPRESA.

SANTIAGO KENNY
Corredor de frutos del país y comestibles en general.
393 RECONQUISTA 393
520 x.

G. KELSEY & Co.
Wool and Produce Brokers.
375-RECONQUISTA-375
76 49 x.

ARTURO EBORALL
REMATADOR PUBLICO
LAS FLORES.
Capones para exportación en venta en la Estacion Rosas, deposito inmediato. Caballos de tiro yuntas y potros mestizos. Los interesados pueden ir a volver en el dia.
390 380 x.

DOCTORS.

DR. E. GRAHAM FLETCHER—Rosario 637.
Flores 12 to 14 p.m. Union Telephone 5194.
Consultorio in town Piedad 475 8 to 4 1/2 p.m.
Union Telephone 1198. 836 429 x.

DR. HUGO MARCUS
(Of the Medical Association of London.)
Urinary, Blood and Bowel Diseases,
446-MAIPU-446.
from 1 to 3 p.m. 307 12 x.

DR. HERBERT PENNELL—843 Calle Maipo
Consultations 1 to 2 1/2 p.m. 308 13 418 x.

DR. SHADWELL, 1023 Industria, Barracas. Consultations 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Union Telephone 4880.
From Barracas has removed to 22 Florida, General Consultations from 1 to 2 30 p.m. 243 14 426 x.

DRS. JORGE Y JUAN MACONALLY, Dentistas Americanos. Florida 409, esquina Corrientes. 244 20 10 x.

W. A. ISARD, Dentist, Calle Cangallo 601 esquina Maipo. 256 489 x.

W. E. O'NEIL—Surgeon Dentist. Price metal teeth painlessly fixed by patent atmospheric action from \$5 each, upper or lower set, from \$35. Bridge work, tooth crown gold stoppings, mod. rate fees. Consultation from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Calle Moreno 771, between Chacabuco and Piedad. 800 1018 x.

DR. JORGE G. MACKESY—S. Martin 485. Horas de Consulta: From 10 to 11 a.m. and from 6 to 7 p.m. Sundays excepted. 889 12 32 x.

ENFERMERAS DE LA GARANTIA, naves y docks, clinica del Dr. Tello, profesor sustituto de esta especialidad en la Facultad de Medicina de Buenos Aires. Aves 118, consultas de 1 a 5 p.m. 139 31 x.

DR. CECILIA GRIERSON—First Argentine Lady Doctor. Attends specially to ladies' ailments and confinement. Consultations from 1 to 3-Florida 677.

DR. E. REYNAL O'CONNOR, 430 Suipacha, from 1 to 3.
Specialist in nervous and ladies' diseases. 954 119 119.

ROYAL HOTEL
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The most fashionable hotel in Buenos Aires. First class, recently built, patronized by the best people. Rooms furnished with every modern appliance. Every comfort, first class attendance, well furnished rooms, good cuisine, cleanliness and moderate charges. Writing and reading room, elevator, telephone on every floor, etc. A. Raymond Proprietor. 1029 426 x.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
LIMITED
BUENOS AIRES
LONDON—PARIS—ROSARIO—MONTEVIDEO—FAYSAVANDU—MENDOZA—RIO DE JANEIRO—PERNAMBUCO—PARA-BARRACAS AL NORTE

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Office in Buenos Aires
CORNER OF PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.
The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank, until further notice, will be as follows:—
ALLOWED
On accounts current deposits at sight 1 1/2 %
On deposits at 30 days' notice 2 1/2 %
On deposits at 60 days' notice 3 1/2 %
On deposits at 90 days' notice 4 1/2 %
On deposits at 12 months' notice 5 1/2 %
On deposits at 18 months' notice 6 1/2 %
On deposits at 24 months' notice 7 1/2 %
On deposits at 30 months' notice 8 1/2 %
On deposits at 36 months' notice 9 1/2 %
On deposits at 42 months' notice 10 1/2 %
On deposits at 48 months' notice 11 1/2 %
On deposits at 54 months' notice 12 1/2 %
On deposits at 60 months' notice 13 1/2 %
On deposits at 66 months' notice 14 1/2 %
On deposits at 72 months' notice 15 1/2 %
On deposits at 78 months' notice 16 1/2 %
On deposits at 84 months' notice 17 1/2 %
On deposits at 90 months' notice 18 1/2 %
On deposits at 96 months' notice 19 1/2 %
On deposits at 102 months' notice 20 1/2 %
On deposits at 108 months' notice 21 1/2 %
On deposits at 114 months' notice 22 1/2 %
On deposits at 120 months' notice 23 1/2 %
On deposits at 126 months' notice 24 1/2 %
On deposits at 132 months' notice 25 1/2 %
On deposits at 138 months' notice 26 1/2 %
On deposits at 144 months' notice 27 1/2 %
On deposits at 150 months' notice 28 1/2 %
On deposits at 156 months' notice 29 1/2 %
On deposits at 162 months' notice 30 1/2 %
On deposits at 168 months' notice 31 1/2 %
On deposits at 174 months' notice 32 1/2 %
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On deposits at 186 months' notice 34 1/2 %
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On deposits at 210 months' notice 38 1/2 %
On deposits at 216 months' notice 39 1/2 %
On deposits at 222 months' notice 40 1/2 %
On deposits at 228 months' notice 41 1/2 %
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On deposits at 276 months' notice 49 1/2 %
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On deposits at 582 months' notice 100 1/2 %
On deposits at 588 months' notice 101 1/2 %
On deposits at 594 months' notice 102 1/2 %
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On deposits at 630 months' notice 108 1/2 %
On deposits at 636 months' notice 109 1/2 %
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On deposits at 648 months' notice 111 1/2 %
On deposits at 654 months' notice 112 1/2 %
On deposits at 660 months' notice 113 1/2 %
On deposits at 666 months' notice 114 1/2 %
On deposits at 672 months' notice 115 1/2 %
On deposits at 678 months' notice 116 1/2 %
On deposits at 684 months' notice 117 1/2 %
On deposits at 690 months' notice 118 1/2 %
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On deposits at 702 months' notice 120 1/2 %
On deposits at 708 months' notice 121 1/2 %
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On deposits at 732 months' notice 125 1/2 %
On deposits at 738 months' notice 126 1/2 %
On deposits at 744 months' notice 127 1/2 %
On deposits at 750 months' notice 128 1/2 %
On deposits at 756 months' notice 129 1/2 %
On deposits at 762 months' notice 130 1/2 %
On deposits at 768 months' notice 131 1/2 %
On deposits at 774 months' notice 132 1/2 %
On deposits at 780 months' notice 133 1/2 %
On deposits at 786 months' notice 134 1/2 %
On deposits at 792 months' notice 135 1/2 %
On deposits at 798 months' notice 136 1/2 %
On deposits at 804 months' notice 137 1/2 %
On deposits at 810 months' notice 138 1/2 %
On deposits at 816 months' notice 139 1/2 %
On deposits at 822 months' notice 140 1/2 %
On deposits at 828 months' notice 141 1/2 %
On deposits at 834 months' notice 142 1/2 %
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On deposits at 1140 months' notice 193 1/2 %
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On deposits at 1290 months' notice 218 1/2 %
On deposits at 1296 months' notice 219 1/2 %
On deposits at 1302 months' notice 220 1/2 %
On deposits at 1308 months' notice 221 1/2 %
On deposits at 1314 months' notice 222 1/2 %
On deposits at 1320 months' notice 223 1/2 %
On deposits at 1326 months' notice 224 1/2 %
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On deposits at 1404 months' notice 237 1/2 %
On deposits at 1410 months' notice 238 1/2 %
On deposits at 1416 months' notice 239 1/2 %
On deposits at 1422 months' notice 240 1/2 %
On deposits at 1428 months'

J. OLDE & SON
LIVE STOCK
Commission Salesmen
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Selling Commission Cattle, Sheep & Horses,
and make advances against shipments.
For all particulars apply to
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**SKINNER
AND
McHANNAFORD**
ENGLISH TAILORS
56-SAN MARTIN-56

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
On the 1st of June Bellamore and Cia.
Tailors will remove to their new premises
494 Piedad (near San Martin) where they
will have an enormous stock of the very
latest styles in Fancy suitings, Overcoat-
ing, etc., at prices which will defy com-
petition.

Bellamore & Cia.
494-PIEDAD-494



**ESPECIFICO
McDOUGALL**
EFICAZ BARATO
El Original Especifico en Fluido
Unico Introdutor
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The Standard

Nil fati audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SATURDAY, MAY 29TH, 1897

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.
Barometer Thermometer—Centigrade
Maximum Minimum Average
6 a.m. 766 17 7 12
6 p.m. 764

Special Telegram.

TO
STANDARD.

Montevideo, 28th.
A bulletin issued this afternoon gives
General Villar's official and complete re-
port of battle of Cerros Blancos with full
details and list of killed and wounded.
As it occupies three large pages of fine
print, I forbear wiring it, the principal
facts having been already published.
Another bulletin is about to appear. If
important will wire it in Spanish. This
afternoon I saw the arrival of the wound-
ed—about eighty. They were conveyed
to Hospital in open trams with couches
and closed in with curtains. The Red
Cross wired that in Bagé there were ninety
eight wounded in great need of aid. Im-
mediately supplies and \$500 in money
were forwarded.

At Punta Carretas sixteen of the new
cannon were tried yesterday, in presence
of President and Ministers, with satisfac-
tory results. The targets were placed in
the River at a distance of a kilometre and
a half. Then followed a lunch for soldiers,
officers and guests, and more target practice
afterwards.

A cablegram from London announces a
rise of three quarters of a point in Urugu-
ayan consols.

This morning Monsiegnor Haretche cele-
brated the communion in the Peniten-
tiary after a moving address to the crimi-
nals. The scene was most impressive.
Sr. Massi, well-known violinist and
professor of music, has just died.

Last evening the Olympo got her paddle
wheel entangled in her cable, but, with
and from the Capitania, was able to leave
at 10 o'clock.

This morning a British steamer left for
B. Aires towed by the tugs España and
Uruguay, as her screw was out of order.
The soi-disant prisoner of rebels, Deputy
Laueva, has returned to town.

Stand-by O'Gorman.

(Per Havas Agency)

The Sudan Expedition.

Immediate Advance on Khartoum.
Irish Members Expelled from the Budget
Committee.

The Bi-Metallist Campaign.

Stockholm, 28th.—The betrothal of
Prince Karl, third son of King Oscar, to
Princess Ingeborg of Denmark is officially
announced. The wedding will take place
on August 2d, in Copenhagen.

Madrid, 28th.—Government has been
advised that a number of Anarchists have
left South American ports for Barcelona
with the object of carrying out a plot to
avenge the shooting of five of their com-
panions in the ditches of Montjuich Castle.
The authorities at Barcelona are keeping a
sharp watch on the passengers from South
America, in order to arrest and then expel
the Anarchists. Government has an-
nounced the approaching promulgation of
a decree prohibiting Anarchists from land-
ing in Spain or her colonies.

Rome, 28th.—Friends of ex-Premier
Crispi stoutly deny the rumours of his
impeachment, for being implicated in the
frauds committed in the branch of the
Bank of Naples in Bologna by Favilla,
its ex-manager. These rumours have
been echoed by the Press here. Crispi's
friends maintain that he holds a document
signed by Favilla and dated previous to
discovery of the frauds, which certifies to
the cancelling of all his debts to the
Bank. They furthermore declare that ex-
Premier Crispi had this document read
to King Humbert during an audience
granted to him. The *Tribuna*, in referring
to this matter, defies the ex-Premier's en-
emies to show proofs of their accusations
against the man who has made the nation
respected abroad.

Madrid, 28th.—It is known on good
authority that the Duke of Tetuan has
again offered Premier Cánovas del Cas-
tello to resign, in order to smooth the way
for a reconciliation with the Liberal mem-
bers of the Chambers. The Premier re-
plied declaring that he did not think this
step necessary.

Athens, 28th.—Excitement against the
King and Royal Family has greatly sub-
sided within the last few days. The papers
which were conspicuous for their animosity
towards the Royal Family have ceased
their attacks, while the entire press dis-
cusses the treaty for Peace, hoping that it
will be signed on acceptable terms,
through the medium of the Great Powers.

Rome, 28th.—The trial of Acciarito who
tried to stab King Humbert on the
22nd ult. while His Majesty was going to
the Italian Derby, commenced to-day.
The court was crowded, and the defiant
attitude of the prisoner caused general
indignation.

Vienna, 28th.—Telegrams from Bucha-
rest say that the Heir Apparent, Prince
Ferdinand, has such a serious attack on
the lungs that his life is despaired of.
He is only 32 years of age, and is married
to Princess Marie of Saxe Coburg Gotha.
Madrid, 28th.—The evening semi-official
papers deny the rumour that President
McKinley has offered to mediate between
Spain and Cuba, and say that no inter-
ference of the United States in the matter
will be tolerated by Spain.

Berlin, 28th.—The Prussian Chamber of
Deputies threw out to-day in second read-
ing the first Article of the Government
Bill dealing with the right of associa-
tion.

Paris, 28th.—The first meeting was held
here to-day of the bi-metallist symposi-
tisers. About 400 persons were present,
principally well known financiers, the
delegates from the United States being
also of the number.

Enthusiastic speeches in favour of bi-
metallism were delivered and several
speakers expressed the belief that North
America and France would shortly come
to an agreement on the question.

La Canea, 28th.—Peace continues to
reign here. The Italian Consul, Chevalier
Medana, and his Austrian colleague.
Major Pinter, left to-day on leave for
their respective countries. They are ex-
pected back in about three weeks' time.

Rome, 28th.—Acciarito's trial was con-
tinued this afternoon. The prisoner pre-
served the same cynical attitude showing
not the slightest sign of repentance for
his crime. Only two witnesses have so
far been heard. The trial will be con-
tinued to-morrow.

Cologne, 28th.—The Cologne Gazette
publishes to-day a telegram confirming
the news of the arrest in the Royal park
of a man, revolver in hand, who subse-
quently confessed that he had been his in-
tention to assassinate the Czar to avenge
the death of the executed nihilists. It
is not known whether the would-be mur-
derer has any accomplice.

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS.

(Received after Midnight.)

Madrid, 28th (mid-night).—The Cham-
ber of Deputies passed to-night unani-
mously a vote of confidence in the Gov-
ernment expressing approval of both its
foreign and home policy.

London, 28th.—The Parnell members
John Joseph Clancy, William Redmond
and William Field, were to-night expelled
from the Budget Committee for having
made use of unparliamentary language
when protesting against what they al-
leged to be the excessive proportion in
expenses on ports assigned to Ireland by
the Budget. The Irish members are in a
state of great irritation at the expulsion
of their colleagues.

London, 28th (mid-night).—At a meet-
ing of Irish members held to-night, a
protest was signed against the expulsion
of Messrs Clancy, Redmond and Field
from the Budget Committee. It was also
resolved by those present that they would
take no part in the Jubilee celebration.

Cairo, 28th.—The officers on leave of
the Anglo-Egyptian army occupying Don-
gola have been ordered to at once return
to their posts. It is said that the Egyptian
Government has arranged with England
for the occupation of Khartoum in as
brief a time as possible. Military prepa-
rations for a general advance are being ac-
tively carried forward.

THE SUGAR-CRISIS.

On the heels of the commercial crisis
which to-day strews the market with the
wreckage of big and small firms, the col-
lapse of the sugar-Trust now comes to
increase the havoc. It has been said of
the commercial crisis that its effect is
salutary, inasmuch as it flushes and pu-
rifies the congested market. Of this there
can be little doubt, for we know that there
has been altogether too much enterprise
in consequence of the facilities of credit.
New houses of business cropped up like
mushrooms, and an enormous quantity of
merchandise, very much in excess of the
country's requirements, was imported.
The new-fledged firms endeavored to
carry far more weight than their
shoulders could bear. It is not there-
fore astonishing that the first un-
lucky circumstance, such as the locust
invasion, should have caused the entire
fabric to shake and many of the com-
panies to fall, without, however, affect-
ing the solid foundations on which the
long-established houses are based. And
of the sugar-crisis, we may say that it
has a purifying effect, since it will tend
to clear the atmosphere of certain pro-
tectionist fallacies which have proved dan-
gerous to our economic system, and
against which we protested when the
Government applied the perilous bounty-
stimulant to increase the vitality of a
province and enrich a score of friends at
the cost of the impoverishment of the masses.
The sugar-industry of Tucuman is much
older than people generally imagine. The
first mill was started in 1838 by Mr.
Posse, who opened another in 1845, from
which we may conclude that his business
prospered without artificial support or
official stimulants. In 1870 the industry
threw out branches all over the province
and then came protective tariffs to make
the business a sure one, at least in the opinion
of those misguided statesmen who first
proposed protection. The reasoning was
specious enough. Why should we allow
the foreigner to take so much gold
from us, when we can make the ar-
ticle in the country and keep the
money here? And on this spurious prin-
ciple protection was carried. As a matter
of fact the legislative logic worked out
thus: "Instead of paying the foreigner 20
or 30 cents a kilo for sugar, we will pay
50 or 60 cents to the native producer.
The money won't leave the country." The
money paid by the people for sugar
may not have left the country directly,
but it has left the country by other chan-
nels, as the magnificence of the sugar
lords plainly testifies. In the beginning
there was little or no difficulty, for the
sovereign people paid the piper, and the
sugar producer made money "hand over
fist" as the saying goes. But soon the
local production sufficed to supply the
consumption of the country, and this was
the first alarm that troubled the golden
dreams of the sugar lords. Had the produc-
tion been limited at that moment, or had
the consumption increased to keep up with
the growing supply, all would have gone
well with the sugar-men. But it is not
so easy to stop a commercial current. The
production continued to increase, the cane
plantations spread, and then the sugar-
men clubbed together, not for the purpose
of lightening the burden on the public,
but for the truly honest object of prevent-
ing a fall in prices. Government was ap-
pealed to, and Congress, recognising the
abrogation and self-sacrifice of these
enterprising gentlemen and all the good
they had done to the country, decided to pay
a bounty on all sugar exported. The
Sugar-men were saved. At least they
thought so. They soon found England and
the States were practically the only outlet
for the surplus sugar, but the Washington
Government put on a differential duty,
and again there was discomfiture for the
sugar-producers. And thus the matter
stands. The Sugar-lords have at this mo-
ment a stock sufficient to supply the
country for a year, and they naturally
want to know what they are going to do
with the next season's output. Is it right
that the loss should fall upon them, when,
by a little clever legislation, the sovereign
public may be compelled to pay that loss?

The best thing to do under the circumstances
would be for Congress, by Special Act, to
oblige the country to consume double the
ordinary quantity of sugar and pay one
dollar a kilo. This is the simplest course
to pursue. It sounds rather brutal, but
when we look into it, and examine the
true inwardness of the sugar industry of
the country, such a line of legislation
would be the logical sequence of the pro-
tectionism and bountyism with which our
sugar-mills have been kept going so far.

Or close up the mills, or at any rate
limit the production—and this, the most
repugnant course of all, is perhaps that
which has the most probability of accept-
ance. It is hard lines on the sugar-men.
See all they have done. Under their in-
fluence, an entire province, which but for
them was destined to die of inanition,
has been covered with plantations. Em-
ployment has been given to 20,000 per-
sons, who would otherwise have perished,
and perhaps would never have been born,
and these workers were always so well
treated, in spite of all that has been said
of slavery, etc., etc. No doubt these
Sugar-men have right on their side, but
what on earth have they done with the
millions they made before the equilibrium
was disturbed?

THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

(By M. G. MULLALL.)

VIII.—HARDWARE.
The weight of raw material consumed
in our metallic industries has multiplied
nearly sixfold since 1840, showing ap-
proximately as follows:—

Tons of	1840	1870	1885
Iron.....	1,150,000	5,210,000	7,150,000
Copper.....	40,000	54,000	80,000
Lead, etc.,	80,000	170,000	250,000
Total.....	1,270,000	5,434,000	7,480,000

The above table does not show the
production, but merely the weight of me-
tals converted into British manufactures,
and is exclusive of pig-iron and other un-
manufactured metals exported to foreign
countries. Suffice it to say that our
foundries, shipyards and machine-shops
use up 150,000 tons of metal weekly, and
that the consumption yearly is equivalent
to 410 lbs. per inhabitant, which is more
than the consumption of bread. There is
no country in the world where the con-
sumption of metal in ratio to population
is so enormous, nor does the history of
past ages afford any parallel.

Iron.—We have a record of the iron
trade for the year 1835—that is, two years
before the Queen's accession—and if we
compare same with the figures for 1895,
we see at a glance the marvellous progress
of this branch of industry in sixty years,
viz:—

Tons	1835	1895	Increase
Production.....	700,000	8,020,000	7,320,000
Exported.....	20,000	870,000	850,000
Manufacture export- ed.....	100,000	1,070,000	1,810,000
Home use.....	580,000	5,180,000	4,600,000

We do not yet know what the produc-
tion in 1896 amounted to, but the trade
returns show that the exports were
720,000 tons over 1895, from which it
may be inferred that the production ex-
ceeded 8,700,000 tons—that is, 12 1/2 times
what it was in 1835. In the above table
the manufactures exported are merely
those in a crude state, such as bar, bolt,
and rod iron, railway bars, sheet-iron,
boiler plates, galvanised iron, etc., but are
exclusive of cutlery, machinery, etc.; the
exports of the latter in 1895 amounted in
value to £19,100,000, representing a weight
of at least 700,000 tons. Hence it appears
that we export yearly, in one form or
other, almost 4,000,000 tons of iron or
ironwork—that is, over 10,000 tons a day.
This, of course, includes not only iron,
but also steel, an industry which was in
its infancy when the Queen ascended the
throne. The share which Great Britain
has had in the development of steel is
shown in the following table:—

	Tons made Yearly		
	1850	1870	1895-94
Great Britain.....	46,000	215,000	3,380,000
United States.....	5,000	70,000	3,120,000
Germany.....	10,000	135,000	2,150,000
Other countries.....	7,000	125,000	3,430,000
Total.....	71,000	540,000	12,280,000

Since 1870 our production of steel has
multiplied eighteen-fold; it is at present
equal to 210 lbs. per inhabitant, as com-
pared with 100 lbs. in the United States
and 90 lbs. in Germany, these being our
two great competitors in this respect.

The following table shows the approxi-
mate value of manufactures of iron and
steel in Great Britain during forty-four
years ending December 1894:—

	Millions £ Sterling			
Period	Iron	Steel	Total	Export
1851-50.....	388	56	444	261
1861-70.....	540	97	637	377
1871-80.....	729	341	1,070	414
1881-90.....	918	594	1,512	461
1891-94.....	170	270	440	176
44 years.....	2,340	1,268	3,608	1,489

The approximate value of our iron and
steel manufactures in 1894 was 116 mil-
lions sterling, against 20 millions in 1855,
this prodigious development being in a
great measure due to the inventions of
Bessemer, Siemens, etc., which were at-
tended with a striking reduction in cost.
Steel-plates, for example, fell from £40 a
ton in 1860 to £5 in 1894.

IX.—MINING.
The weight of mineral raised in Great
Britain is now seven times as much as in
the year 1840, viz:—

	1840	1870	1895
Coal, tons.....	30,000,000	110,000,000	180,000,000
Ironstone, etc.,	3,800,000	26,700,000	48,500,000
Total.....	33,800,000	136,700,000	228,500,000

Comparing the above figures with popu-
lation, we find that the product is now
over 6 tons per inhabitant, against 1 1/2
tons in 1840. The actual value is 78
millions (official £76,000,000), equal to 40
shillings per inhabitant, against 11 shil-
lings in 1840. It has been aptly observed
by Michael Chevalier and other writers
that Great Britain draws greater wealth
from her collieries than Spain obtained
from the gold and silver mines of the New
World in their best time. The weight
and value of coal raised since the Queen's
accession are shown approximately as
follows:—

Period	Million Tons	Million £
1837-50.....	472	115
1851-70.....	1,613	410
1871-95.....	4,908	1,288
Fifty-nine years.....	6,078	1,808

In the earlier years of the reign, down
to 1850, the annual production averaged
35,000,000 tons; at present it reaches
190,000,000—that is, 600,000 tons daily,
being over a ton for each miner; whereas

in 1840 it took three men to raise a ton.
The coal raised is disposed of in the fol-
lowing manner:—

	Tons
Exported.....	41,000,000
Factories, etc.,	34,000,000
Railways.....	24,000,000
Domestic use.....	40,000,000
Total.....	160,000,000

The greatest depth of any coal-pit in
Great Britain is 2,500 feet, or half-a-mile,
and it is considered feasible to extract
coal to a depth of 4,000 feet, on which
basis we have a supply for 550 years at
the present rate of consumption. The
use of electric power is not likely to cause
the consumption to diminish, but it will
probably prevent any remarkable increase
in this respect. The quantity of coal
raised in the last five years (1891-95)
averaged 182,000,000 tons, the average in
the five years preceding having been
170,000,000. Before the introduction of
electric power the extraction of coal went
on doubling in thirty years, at which rate
our coal fields would have been exhausted
in 115 years. So great has been the saving
of labour by reason of improved machinery
in the last thirty-five years, that we find
two miners now produce mineral stuff to
the same value as three miners in 1860.
The following table shows the number of
hands in mines and quarries, and the
value of output in 1860 and 1895:—

Year	Hands	Output £	£ per Hand
1860.....	467,000	80,800,000	62
1895.....	588,000	77,500,000	133

Great Britain raises 32 per cent of the
total weight of mineral raised in the world,
and the United States 30 per cent; the
ratio to population is 6 tons per inhabit-
ant in the United Kingdom, 3 tons in the
United States.

LONDON LETTER.

JUBILEE BUDGET.

SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC WAVE IN AMERICA.

THE WAR.

exact words of which I could not pledge my memory, to the effect, "I could tell you something in confidence," or "I could give you some confidential information." I stopped him at once, I said, "I do not want to hear any confidential information. I am here in an official capacity, and I can only hear information of which I can make official use," and I added, "I have Sir Hercules Robinson in South Africa. I have entire confidence in him, and I am quite convinced that he will give me information of everything that I ought to know." Dr. Harris said in his evidence that he had in his mind something which Mr. Rhodes had told him. He made no explicit statement to that effect, but he referred to the unrest at Johannesburg, which I perfectly recollect, and he added an allusion to the desirability of there being a police force near the borders, but I did not understand that as referring to anything which has subsequently taken place. I do not think I have anything to add except that I desire to say in the most explicit manner that I had not then and that I never had any knowledge or, until, I think it was the day before the actual raid took place, the slightest suspicion of anything in the nature of a hostile or armed invasion of the Transvaal.

The importance of South African affairs and Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the South African Committee obliges me to leave what little news there may be from Greece to your ordinary channels. We are in hopes peace may be arranged before more needless blood is spilt at Pharsala, where the advance posts of the two armies are already in touch. I should say that the graphic account of the retreat from Tynavos I have already quoted by this mail from the *Morning Post* was telegraphed by Reuters' war correspondent and appears in all the London papers. The few letters as yet received from their own correspondents are of old dates and comparatively uninteresting. In fact poor Greece is now off the stage. Enter Kruger. An early scene will represent European politics in course of rearrangement.

The New York correspondent of Mr. Astor's paper the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us that a great popular revolt has arisen against the Administration of President McKinley, before he has been two months in office. It has shown itself at all the recent elections. Cities which gave large Republican Majorities last November have again wheeled into the Democratic ranks, and with pluralities that astonish the Democrats as much as the Republicans. The reasons given by the correspondent may be condensed thus: (1) Failure of the Government in regard to the sound money question, a leading issue in the campaigns of last fall. (2) The time of Congress has been monopolized by the Dingley Tariff Bill, a side issue in that campaign. The opinion now in America is that a protectionist tariff, which in the Dingley Bill is indeed a prohibitive tariff, is no longer suited to the country. In olden times it might have assisted nascent industries, but in America's present advanced condition such assistance is no longer wanted. (3) The Dingley Bill is really a measure to protect the "Trusts," which are a curse to the country. People would have been better satisfied with leaving the Wilson Bill to work, now that it is in effective order. (4) The American people demand financial reform and they intend to fight for it until they get it.

I simply quote what I see in Mr. Astor's paper. I always understood him to be rabidly McKinleyite, and at all events Republican and capitalistic.

The correspondent says:—

"The Arbitration Treaty is to be finally voted on in the Senate on May 5. It is by no means the treaty agreed on by Great Britain, and will have to be discussed and passed on again by that Government. The amendments which have been introduced leave the Convention with scarcely a vestige of its original character, and the American people have become so disgusted with the action of the Senate that most of the enthusiasm for the old treaty has died away."

THE PARIS HORROR.

A GHASTLY COLLECTION.

THE DUCHESS D'ALENÇON.

EXPRESSIONS OF ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

The latest details of the catastrophe which overwhelmed France on Tuesday evening in no way mitigate the terrible measure of horror which the first published reports of the disaster indicated.

Up to last night ninety-seven bodies, out of 116 recovered, had been identified, leaving twenty-nine still unclaimed, or the identity of which is doubtful. The majority of the injured are progressing favourably.

The fate of the Duchesse d'Alençon, the sister of the Empress of Austria, was yesterday placed beyond doubt, much to her sisters' grief, and many families of the highest rank in France have been placed in the deepest mourning.

Expressions from exalted personages of profound sympathy with the French nation are flowing in upon the President of the Republic, our own Sovereign characteristically leading the way, and headed by the Lord Mayor and the Chairman of the County Council, the British municipal authorities are already conveying in fitting language to the French people the sincere regret and keen sympathy which is universally felt on this side of the Channel.

All Paris, nay, all France, is in heartfelt mourning, and the State theatres are closed; there is to be a solemn service at Notre Dame; and a memorial chapel is to be built upon the site of the burnt structure.

The *Matin* publishes a list of names of persons whose bodies have been identified. They include, in addition to those already published, Mlle. de Chevilly, Mlle. de Guillebon, Mlle. de Guillebon and Mlle. S. Nitot. The death has also occurred of the Vicomtesse d'Avenal, who succumbed to her injuries at her residence.—*Reuter*.

According to the *Matin*, the total number of victims appears to be 120, including both those whose remains were conveyed to the Palais de l'Industrie and those taken to their own residences or to the hospital.

Nineteen bodies, whose identity has not yet been established, still remain at the Palais de l'Industrie.

On the other hand, adds the *Matin*, the number of persons known to be missing at the Prefecture of Police is 146, but this does not prove that the figure in question represents the number of victims.—*Reuter*.

Four interments took place to-day, and there will be eight others to-morrow. A ghastly collection of the remains of the victims is now at the Palais de l'Industrie. The remains now at the Palais de l'Industrie (unidentified) (Dalziel agent telegraphs) include six skulls with hair attached, two shin bones, one hand without any ornament, three charred trunks, a foot off at the ankle and still encased in an elegantly-made boot, two ribs, one lower jaw, several false teeth, and a quantity of brains and intestines. There is also an officer's sabre, which is supposed to belong to a young lieutenant who was seen in the bazaar just before the outbreak, and who is now missing.

The remaining bodies will be on view at the Palais de l'Industrie to-day, after which those not identified will be conveyed to the Morgue.

THE FATE OF THE DUCHESS D'ALENÇON.

Madame Rene Belin, wife of the well-known surgeon, was probably one of the last persons to see the Duchesse d'Alençon alive. She says neither the Duchess nor the ladies assisting at her stall were able to move, the flames having surrounded them so rapidly. One of the ladies implored the Duchess to attempt to escape, and even tried to lift her and carry her out, but the Duchess replied, "No, I will not go alone," and she remained with her companions, who all shared her horrible fate. Madame Belin is the only one saved out of twenty-two associated with the Duchess, and she owed her escape to the fact that at the moment the fire broke out she had just gone to open a window, out of which she fled, after seeing to the safety of her mother and her baby child.

In the *Matin* it is stated that Mlle. de D., daughter of a well-known Colonel, yesterday went to the residence of the Duc de Vendôme, son of the Duc d'Alençon, and described to him a conversation which she had with the Duchess just before the catastrophe, and the courageous conduct of her Royal Highness after the fire broke out. "I was talking with the Duchess," she said, "in front of her stall, where I was assisting as saleswoman, when I heard a cry of 'Fire!' I dragged her along for a few paces, still holding her by the waist, but she released herself by a brusque movement, repeating, 'No, no, I will remain.' As I was suffocating, and the flames had already reached us, I was compelled to abandon her. She stood motionless a few steps from her stall, her eyes raised to heaven." Mlle. de L., who is herself badly burned, added, "One might have said that the Duchess was seeing a vision."

THE RESCUE BY THE HOTEL WINDOW.

As an illustration of the terror which seized the people it is worth while recording the experience of M. Gaumery, the courageous chef of the Hotel du Palais, who saved so many persons by hauling them through a small window looking out on the scene of the disaster. When attracted by the piercing shrieks of the doomed women, he first reached the window, he found a lady clinging tightly to its iron bars. "Oh! save me, save me," she cried, in agonised tones, and she shrieked with despair as he moved away again. But he had only gone to procure a hammer with which to sever the bars.

The poor lady outside, who by this time had been joined by many others, could not be induced to quit her hold on the bars, and one of her hands was smashed by a blow from the hammer. She scarcely seemed to feel it, and even when a large mass of stone and plaster fell upon her head and cut it open, she took no notice of that either. All she did was to cry, "Save me," and when at last she was taken out of danger, she sank on the floor of the hotel in a swoon. Altogether, about 150 persons, mostly women and children, were saved through this window, the servants of the hotel pulling them in like so many sacks of flour. Some of the poor women were so overcome that they would not leave go of their rescuers, and had to be forcibly taken from them.

"IF ONLY THEY HAD KEPT THEIR HEADS."

The Baron de Roule, who escaped from the flames after saving his wife, confirms the opinion expressed by others that hardly any life need have been lost had the people only kept their presence of mind. He himself helped to save over one hundred people by leading them to a door which they in their terror had overlooked. There were several other means of egress which could have been used. Behind the refreshment stall there were no fewer than twelve windows, not one of which was noticed by the crowd, which rushed to the entrance door, only to be overcome by the fire and smoke.

PUBLIC GRIEF.

Telegrams received from the various capitals of Europe state that numerous visits of condolence continue to be paid to the French Embassies and Legations. In Paris the general grief and emotion have not yet subsided. With the exception of the Socialist newspapers, all the journals to-day once more associate themselves with the profound sorrow which has overtaken the "élite" of French Society.

THE CLOSING OF THE THEATRES.

By the order of the Government, all the subsidised theatres which remained closed yesterday are once more to close

their doors on Saturday, the day fixed for the funeral service at Notre Dame.

THE CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The *Matin* says that as the result of inquiries made by its representative, it has been ascertained that the fire was due to the bursting of a tube charged with oxygen compressed to thirty atmospheres, which was used to feed the combined oxygen and other lamps that provided the illumination for the cinematograph.

THE PREFECT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The question as to the responsibility for the disaster is still being warmly discussed, and the Government is urged to see that the culprits are punished.

M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, who is alleged by many to have been wanting in his duty in not inspecting the building before it was opened and seeing it was fit for the use of the public, emphatically declares that he had no authority in the matter, the fact that the building was on private ground and could only be visited by invitation deprived him of any right to interfere. Despite this explanation, M. Quentin Bauchart, representing the Champs Elysees on the Municipal Council, has given notice that he will interpellate the Prefect of Police upon the subject at the next meeting of the Council.

M. Bertulus, the Judge d'Instruction in charge of the judicial inquiry into the disaster, is reported to have said that the organizing committee had been guilty of deplorable negligence, if nothing else.

The papers further point out that the question of responsibility must next arise, and reproach the Prefecture of Police with not having compelled the organisers of the Charity Bazaar to take the precautions generally imposed in such cases.

THE DEAD LADIES OF TITLE.

Even yet it is very difficult to make anything approaching a perfect estimate of those killed, but enough is known to show that among the ladies of title who unhappily perished were the Duchesse d'Alençon, two baronesses, six countesses, and three vicountesses.

The death-roll includes nineteen nuns of the Order of Bons Secours.

The young and beautiful Comtesse de Mimoiel had only recently been married, the *Daily Graphic* correspondent points out. Madame Kann was a first cousin of Sir Edward Lawson and the Lady Mayjor of London. Miss Kann was with her mother, but hearing a noise at the entrance of the bazaar she went to see the cause, when suddenly the cry of 'Fire!' was raised, and in the rush she was carried precipitately into the street. Despite her frantic efforts, the police prevented her from attempting to return to her unfortunate mother. Madame Kann was a strikingly handsome woman, and well-known in society.

Among others who were injured are the popular Duchesse d'Uzes, burnt on the cheek; the Comtesse Louis de Luppe, seriously injured in her face and her hair completely burnt away; the Duchesse de la Torre, whose condition is dangerous; the Marquise de Lubersac, the Marquise de l'Aigle, burnt in the neck; and Madame Duchastel, who is in a critical condition. General Meunier, who was reported to have died in the Beaujon Hospital, is alive, and so are the Comtesse de Mun and the Marquise de Gallifet, both of whose names appeared in the earlier lists of the dead.

THE CAUSE, A PHOTOGRAPHER'S THEORY.

It is now set beyond all doubt how the catastrophe originated—it was an explosion in the lamp of the cinematograph; but the causes of the explosion are not so certain. It is probable that it was caused by something going wrong with the oxy-hydrogen light. The expert in charge of the light, M. Bellac, has made a statement to his employer, which is repeated in the *Standard*: "At one moment the lamp suddenly went out, and immediately afterwards blazed up, throwing out a jet of flame, which must have ignited the draperies close by. As soon as I was able to realise the danger I endeavoured to remedy it, not by attempting to put out the fire, since that was impossible, but by hastening the evacuation of the cinematograph room. I immediately demolished the turnstile that obstructed the entrance, and helped the ladies who were struggling at the door to make their escape."

A Birmingham photographer, Mr. C. S. Baynton, makes a suggestion with regard to the cause of the outbreak of which everyone who understands the properties of celluloid is sure to approve. The celluloid films upon which the cinematographic pictures are printed, he says, range usually from fifty to a hundred feet in length. These, when being shown, are run rapidly before a lantern lighted either by electricity or kerosene.

In order to secure a powerful light a condenser is used, which concentrates the rays in the same way as burning glass; but in the case of lighting, and especially of electric light, not only is a powerful illuminant the result, but the rays, unless carried through an alum bath, acquire sufficient heat to ignite the films.

When a performance is in progress a spool of films about sixty feet long is run off the focussed light into a box under the operating lantern, and in the event of a dangerous film being exposed, by the time the programme is concluded, there will be sufficient loose film lying in the box to produce a blaze from forty to sixty feet in height. Celluloid is, of course, so inflammable that there are cases on record in which it has been ignited by the heat of the sun—outbreaks generally put down to "spontaneous combustion." Mr. Baynton's opinion is that a light by some means came into contact with the used films, and this theory receives some confirmation from those who declare that there was a sound like that of a rocket cleaving the air. The noise made by the sudden ignition of celluloid is not at all unlike the sound thus described.

PORT OF BUENOS AIRES.

Engineer Luis Silveira has forwarded to the Minister of Public Works a most important report on the state of the works being carried out in the Port of Buenos Aires. According to this report, we see that the depth of the North Channel is 12 feet out. In some parts the depth reaches 20 feet. Mr. Silveira states on the other hand that it will only be possible to count on 18 feet if the channel is to be 50 metres wide.

The cost of dredging it is fifty cents paper per cubic metre. The North and South Channels could be prolonged as far as the Outer Roads in the two following ways:—

1st.—Taking advantage of the Channel already partly dredged, and through which vessels enter port.

2nd.—Opening another Channel at the prolongation of the North one.

Mr. Silveira goes on to show that the insufficient width of the Channel made the entry of vessels to port a most difficult task, causing loss of time and many other inconveniences, and it has therefore been resolved to widen it to 100 metres. The advantage of the increased width of the Channel is proved by the fact that there are now fewer cases of vessels going aground while trying to keep in the centre of it.

The Report furthermore contains a table showing that the average draught of vessels which entered port during the years 1895 and 1896 was 18 feet, while the average draught of vessels leaving during the same periods was 20 to 23 feet. The latter had naturally to depend on a rise of many feet in the tide. This rise was on an average 3 to 3½ feet, on 820 out of the 865 days in the year.

Mr. Silveira then asks the Minister of Public Works to fix the ordinary depth of the Channel at 19½ feet. He furthermore thinks that it would be preferable to dredge the present one, to opening a new one, as it would save the Government the cost of dredging 400,000 cubic metres of sand, etc., and increased expenditure which would accrue from having to constantly keep the new Channel in a navigable condition.

LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent)

May, 28th.

The opening of the Chambers took place to-day, but so little interest was taken in the ceremony that the first Vice-President of the Senate, Dr. Martinez, had to preside, as the Vice-Governor, Dr. Arias, did not attend. Governor Udaondo entered the precincts with his Cabinet Ministers and read his Message, then leaving the House. The Deputies held a short sitting to swear in the new members—eleven.

Judge Lascano has refused to take bail for the release of the estanciero Larrañaga and escribano Cambras, implicated in the property swindle in Bahia Blanca. The Jury for hearing Patente claims in this city will meet for the last time on Monday 31st.

CONGRESS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Forty-four honourable members answered yesterday at half-past 3 Mr. Aveland's imperious bell. Amongst the business laid on the table was an invitation from the President to the House to be present at the Te Deum sung three days ago in the Cathedral in Petitions for loans in favour of the farmers in Santa Fé, Cordoba and Entre Rios were also presented, as well as the usual list of requests for pensions. The business of the day was the granting of a loan of a million paper dollars to the farmers of Santa Fé to aid them in their sore distress and a quarter of a million to their companions in Cordoba and Entre Rios respectively.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Affairs in general jogged along languidly yesterday after the holiday, and would have been dull but for three pieces of news: the appearance of Locusts in Cordoba; the rumoured extension of the Southern Railway to Santa Cruz, and the smash-up of the Sugar Congress. Farmers turned as yellow as guineas and sea-green as the Atlantic Ocean at the first named flabbergasting intelligence; railway men were delighted with the second, and the general public danced with joy at seeing Nemesis with her hand at last on the collar of the iniquitous sugar-monopoly.

As regards the news from Europe, it was pretty serious. Turkey has returned an evasive answer to the Powers respecting their terms for peace with Greece; and, still more significant is the fact that Edem Pasha is reorganizing the civil administration in Thessaly, imposing taxes according to Turkish law; collecting the Customs dues at Volo, and doing everything in a way that shows the Turks are there and intend to remain. The victorious Edem will be named Governor of the conquered province. It remains to be seen now if the disconnected troops will drive the new Governor's powers up by force. If they attempt it, all Europe will be in a blaze before the Diamond Jubilee of our venerable Queen comes round.

Governor Udaondo opened the La Plata Chambers yesterday; but we received the copy of his Message so late at night that it was impossible to translate it. In reference to the finances of the province H. E. says that there is a "positive improvement" in them, the Revenue having reached \$13,502,000; that nothing in the way of resources can be expected from the small area of Public Lands left. In reference to the Foreign Debt, the Message merely repeats the proposals which are already known.

Amongst the candidates for the Sub-Intendencia de Marina are Engineer Francisco Segui, and Dr. Emilio Casares; and for the Under-Secretaryship of Marine, Captain V. Feilberg.

H.M.S. Pinafore is rapidly getting into ship-shape, and the stage manager, Mr. R. H. Morgan, who has just arrived, will take command in a very few days. At the rehearsal last night, the whole of the committee were present, and the Hon. W. A. C. Barrington addressed a few words to those taking part, thanking them for the way in which they had come forward and given their assistance, in order that the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in this country might ever be remembered. Rehearsals will be held next week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at the "Enfants de Beranger" at half past eight sharp.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

"Rigoletto" will be sung to-night in the Opera House, with the following excellent cast:—Duke of Mantua, F. De Lucia; Rigoletto, Sammarco; Gilda, L. Torsella; and Magdalena, L. Berlandi.

Signorina Olga Giannini the star of Novelli's Dramatic Company will take her benefit to-night in the Politeama and has chosen Ohnet's drama "The Iron-master" for the occasion, in which she plays the role of Clara so well. Few of the many actresses who have visited these shores have so thoroughly ingratiated themselves in the public favour as Signorina Giannini. Her charming person and her high class acting without affectation or any attempt at exaggeration in the role she plays, have carved for her the place she occupies amongst leading actresses. Miss Giannini has done a great deal towards making the present dramatic tour of Novelli's Company a success, and it is only just that the principal portion of the theatre-going public should crowd the vast Politeama to-night as a tribute to the talent of the fair actress, who, by the by, will wear some charming costumes during the course of the play.

The feast given by the German Krieger Verein, under the worthy presidency of Mr. Adam Altgelt, to wind up the centenary celebration in honour of the late Emperor William, was a most brilliant entertainment. Our popular German correspondent opened the ball with the queen of the evening, the beautiful and accomplished Miss Augusta Thilke. The supper was served in an A 1 fashion by the well known Gambrinus, Don Emilio, proposing in real German manner with sparkling hock the health of the ladies, and with Quilmes Nectar the welfare of the army.

The success of the latest production at the San Martin "Un Sueño de realidades" is most pronounced, and the theatre is crowded every night by most enthusiastic audiences. The applause is continuous and it seems as if the piece would run up to the close of the season.

To-morrow, there will be two performances as usual, and all Frank Brown's little friends will be regaled with chocolate at the afternoon show. These afternoon performances are a perfect treat for the children, and the sight is one that cannot be seen in any other theatre in B. Aires.

The papers by the French mail are full of thrilling accounts of the fire in the Rue Goujon in Paris. It appears there were several Argentine ladies in the Bazaar when the fire broke out; but, providentially, they were quite close to the door, and escaped without the slightest injury, but so terrified that some of them had to take to bed for a day or two.

The genial new Chief of Staff, General Godoy, will be popular with the National Guards, as he intends to postpone their annual drilling till later in the year than July, August and September, the months fixed by his predecessor, so as not to have the youngsters shivering in linen uniforms in the middle of winter.

The young Teutons in Montevideo are forming a Football Club, determined to compete with their British cousins in sport as well as in tin razors, and other numerous things "made in Germany".

The guests at the banquet given on Her Majesty's birthday by Mr. Thornton, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo, at the old Hotel Oriental, were:—The British Consul Mr. A. Grenfell, Captain Ashe of H.M.S. "Basilisk," Captain Gamble of H.M.S. "Beagle," Mr. C.S. Pratt, Secretary of the Legation, and the following residents: Messrs M.B. Brooks, E.M. Byrne, G. Lloyd Davies, W.H. Denstone, W. Galwey, F. Henderson, T.F. Lane, H. Marshall, C. Nuttall, John Oldham, J.K. Theobald and A.J. Towers. There were no speeches, a fast growing innovation that will certainly become general. As a rule, prandial speeches are insufferably dull and conventional. The host of speakers is handicapped when his stomach is filled with good cheer; and, when the champagne is uncorked, is always an inwardly merry moment for any clever cynics at the festive board.

"The city of the future, and no very distant future, we are told by an enthusiastic forecaster of scientific and mechanical progress, will have no trolley poles or wires and no horses. All pavements will be asphalt. Unlimited light will be as cheap as unlimited water is to-day. No coal will be delivered at private houses and no ashes taken from them. With no factory fires and no kitchen or furnace fires, the air will be as pure in the city as in the country. Trees will have a chance; houses be warmed and lighted as easily and cheaply as they are now supplied with water. A city will be a pretty nice place to live in when the first twenty years of the twentieth century are passed."

The eagle eyes of our esteemed Transatlantic contemporary the *Montevideo Times* has found the following paragraph in a French paper, and we feel sure it will interest the English-speaking community here:—"The French journal, *L'Assurance Moderne* says that, before departing for Nice, Queen Victoria desired to assure her life for the benefit of the future children of the Princess Maud of Wales, but, having regard to the great age of her Majesty, the premiums were so high that she had to give up the idea. She determined, therefore, to re-adjust her will, under which, until now, the children of the Princess Beatrice have been the most favoured. Prince Albert, says the same authority, was also a great believer in life assurance, and after his marriage was assured for as much as one million sterling, which was paid to the Queen after his death. Since then all the Queen's grandchildren are assured at the expense of her Majesty, the amount of the policy being payable at marriage. It was by this means that the tressouneau of Princess Alice of Hesse, now Empress of Russia, was paid for."

A trial was made yesterday of the rails laid in the Madero Port, to connect the lines that met in the old Central Station, and the first train passed over them.

It is said that the Sultan of Turkey was once in doubt as to how he should recognise the services of a foreigner who had saved the crew of a Turkish vessel. One of his Pashas, whom he consulted advised him. "If he's an Englishman, give him a thousand pounds; if he's a Frenchman, give him a decoration; and if he's an American, grant him an interview."

La Plata.

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APARENTA

La Mejor Agua Purificante Natural

Bajo una superintendencia científica.

Mr. Fraser, so well known in connection with the cattle export trade in this market, entertained a number of prominent shipping agents and other friends at the Criterion Restaurant on Thursday evening, to celebrate his birthday. The banquet was served in the very best style of the "Ori"; and "the feast of reason and flow of soul" was kept up with great cordiality till midnight.

Pork and Portraits! ("dos cosas buenas"; although our Hebrew and Turkish readers may have some misgivings as to ham or rashers of bacon for breakfast). However, the following paragraph will interest all others who like pigs and pictures:—"In an art journal, excellent of its kind, Bradstreet's is quoted as follows:—"Six hundred million pounds of pork were shipped from Chicago in 1896, as against 500,000,000 pounds in 1895." Then in juxtaposition, taking the figures again from Bradstreet's, the statement is made that "there were 2,000 portraits painted in America in 1896, as against 2,700 in 1895." We should say that Bradstreet's, usually so accurate, has blundered as to portraits. As a product of manufacture, the pork of Chicago is no more to be disdained than is the iron of Pittsburgh. So many tiers of hams are no more despicable than are so many tons of rails. An Armour or a Carnegie occupies in the United States the same social position. Now what is remarkable about all this is that Chicago and Pittsburgh are becoming true art centres, and both are doing their best to educate public taste. Returning to the figures, and granting that 1896 was a year of general business depression, there certainly were many times more than 2,000 portraits—good, bad, and indifferent—painted. All the pork may have been inspected, but there never has been any one commissioned to count the pictures, and so Bradstreet's, if properly reported, makes a very bad guess."

The "Diario de la Marina" of Havana thinks that the people of the United States do not know of, or do not heed, the proverb "Do not play with the Lion's tail." This certainly exhibits little familiarity with the North American people, who know all about playing with Lions' tails. Why, they not only play with the Lion's tail, but they have actually twisted the tail of a particularly large full-grown and powerful lion (that is known to be very dangerous when roused) so much, that "twisting the Lion's tail" has come to be known as a national game. It is not so popular now as it used to be however. At one time, it was often played in Congress and became so common that some of the great daily papers sometimes headed their Washington News "Twisting the Lion's Tail" on the days that it was played. The familiarity of the American people with the big lion referred to has made them pay little heed to ordinary, every day lions, and this may have misled the *Diario de la Marina*.

There was a lot of farewell smacking of lips and cheeks, hugging and back-patting yesterday when the passengers by the R. M. S. Thames were leaving. They all had a Diamond Jubilee look on their faces, and went off as merry as crickets.

We have to thank Mr. Charles Mackern for late papers from England to the 8th inst.—*Weekly Times*, *Sketch*, *People*, *Glasgow Weekly Herald*, and *Black and White*.

Mr. Patrik Rock, who can be heard of at the Headquarters of the Salvation Army, 3290 Calle Rivadavia, requests his brother to communicate with him.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the proprietor of the *New York Tribune*, has been named by President McKinley, Special Ambassador to represent the United States at the Diamond Jubilee celebration. Mr. Reid was Minister to France during President Harrison's last term of office, and President McKinley is said to be urging him to accept the mission to Madrid, as his views on the Cuban question coincide with those of the President. If we may judge from the articles that appear in the *Tribune* on this question, this latter piece of information can not be very cheering to the Spanish Government.

The telegrams announce the arrival in Philadelphia on Thursday last of Don Carlos Lix-Klett, one of the Argentine members of the Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. The three Brazilian Delegates, Sres. Pereira, Costa and Dunbar arrived in New York the same day.

The many friends of Mr. George W. Fishback ex-Secretary of the U. S. Legation here, and who has since he gave up that position paid two flying visits—once with the Committee of American Merchants and once as U. S. Inspector of Consulates, will be interested to know that he is at present acting as Secretary to the Special Commission now in Cuba, investigating the death of Dr. Ruiz, etc. Mr. Fishback should be in Philadelphia early in June, for the meetings of the Advisory Board of the Commercial Museum.

Special Notice.

At the American Church a Sunday night "Symposium" will be held on the question, "Is a personal knowledge of Christ possible to-day?" Dr. MacLaughlin, Rev. Daniel McGurk, Rev. A. M. Milne, and Dr. Dees will take part. Dr. MacLaughlin will open the discussion at the service which begins to-morrow night, at 7.30. Rev. Daniel McGurk will follow next Sunday night. To-morrow at 11 a.m. Dr. MacLaughlin will preach on "How a city was suddenly filled with joy."

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